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GREAT RUSSIAN GRAFT HUNT

LED TO THE WESTINGHOUSE OFFICE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Proof of the wrongdoing of Municipal officials sought there and in the hands of other contracting concerns. Many papers seized in the City Hall.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—All the constructional establishments that are carrying out contracts for the city of St. Petersburg and the City Hall itself were raided this week with a dramatic suddenness that recalls the times when bands of "appropriators" swooped down on banks and sub-treasuries. The premises of the leading steel plate and rail factory in Russia; the foremost bridge building firm and the Russian Westinghouse company, which installed electric tramways in the capital, were for a day completely in the hands of police searchers and prosecuting attorneys acting on behalf of Senator Neidgardt, the graft revisionist. The quarry that the raiders were after was documentary evidence to use against the municipality.

As a written authorization to go ahead from the Prime Minister overrides anything in the Russian code of laws, this latest stroke fell on the capital as a complete surprise. No court or magistrate was asked to grant a search warrant, and there was no previous publication by the Department of the Interior of the fact that the affairs of St. Petersburg municipality were to be examined with a view to the criminal prosecution of a number of its members.

Sensor Neidgardt, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Stolypin, the Prime Minister, arrived unannounced with his forces at the City Hall at 8 A. M. There were about eighty in the party. The first thing done was to replace the doorkeepers by gendarmes so that there could be no signaling to the city officials as they approached that the building was in the possession of the prosecutor's department. Police were placed at each telephone to prevent any one inside the City Hall from warning Aldermen or committeemen of what was going on.

As the officials dropped in the course of the day they were shown into a waiting room, forbidden to have communication with the outside world and told that they would not be allowed to stir until the search was finished. Then desks and drawers were opened and all their contents emptied into cases and sealed up.

Very early in the operations Senator Neidgardt found himself facing the chief difficulty that has arisen in the previous graft prosecutions. He asked for the desk of V. E. d'André, chief of the audit and accounts committee of the municipality. The answer was that Mr. d'André had no particular desk, that he exposed his correspondence at any table that was handy and took it away with him after he had dealt with it.

The reviser then took three volumes of papers with him from the city hall and then proceeded to Mr. d'André's private residence, which he ransacked for the rest of the day and again took away a load of papers. What followed will be best understood if it is read after an explanation of the origin of the Prime Minister's campaign against the St. Petersburg municipality.

Ever since it first existed the local government of the Russian capital has been steeped in graft. The ancient system of secret commissions and rebates, of overpayments and subsequent repayments of rackets, of figures in balance sheets for "special" services was accepted as a matter of course. Nobody who did work for the city ever made a beginning except after full understanding of the system. It was presumably profitable to everybody directly concerned except the resident rent payer.

Not one family in a thousand in St. Petersburg owns the house that it lives in, and full ownership of the ground on which above it is the only qualification for a municipal vote here. As a result the controlling element in the municipality is the faction consisting of real estate owners and builders. It is this element that came into violent collision with the Prime Minister over the expenditure required to clear the Neva and the port of St. Petersburg of cholera.

Three years ago Mr. Stolypin by authority of being Minister of the Interior notified the municipality that he expected it to proceed forthwith to cleanse the capital, to install new filters for the water supply and to renew the canalization. For many months thereafter he followed the municipality under consideration the tenders from companies that wanted to do the work, but it would not come to a definite conclusion. A year ago it gave an order for a great filter, but so far it has not touched the canal problem.

Mr. Stolypin declared that he would have the work undertaken forthwith on order of the Government and make the municipality pay the bill. A fortnight ago he started to carry out his threat. It required the passage of a bill through the Imperial Duma authorizing the expenditure that was to be recouped later. The part of the bill which shut out the municipality, whose record Mr. Stolypin described as grossly corrupt, from share in the work or the giving out of the contracts was rejected in the Duma by a small majority. The prevalent feeling was that as a matter of principle the Imperial Government should not be allowed to subsidize the rights of local authorities, it would be a bad precedent.

The result was somewhat of a rebuff to Mr. Stolypin and the cleaners up. But it did not long remain so. His kindred and benchman, Senator Neidgardt, had just finished a revision of municipal contract frauds in Warsaw, and a story of bribery and extortion connected with the building of a bridge over the Vistula gave him documentary evidence that the practices proved there were also employed in St. Petersburg.

As the result of Senator Neidgardt's division of the municipality Mr. d'André, who had chief control of the public accounts, has already been handed over to criminal prosecution on a charge of extortion and bribe taking. Little wonder that the City Hall men when they found their fortress in the hands of a gendarme. "This is a shot from Stolypin's gun."

The avowed motive for breaking in suddenly on the big contractors is to get

AEROPLANE TO CARRY FIVE.

Rochester Man Has Built the Heaviest Machine Yet Made.

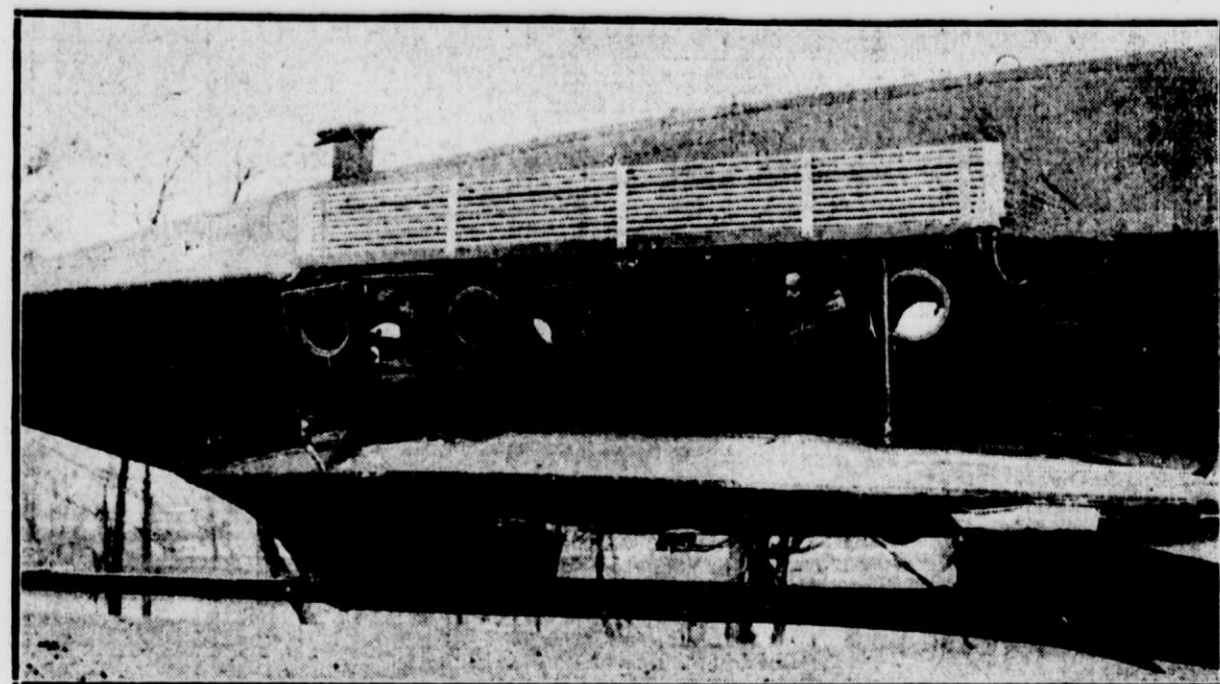
John F. Cooley of Rochester, N. Y., is the inventor of the biggest heavier than air machine ever built. His air craft, which is on the monoplane line, is 50 feet in length and has an area of 1,518 square feet. A feature of the invention is a 37 foot car designed to carry five passengers, including the pilot and engineer. In it

is an electrical apparatus for signalling between members of the crew.

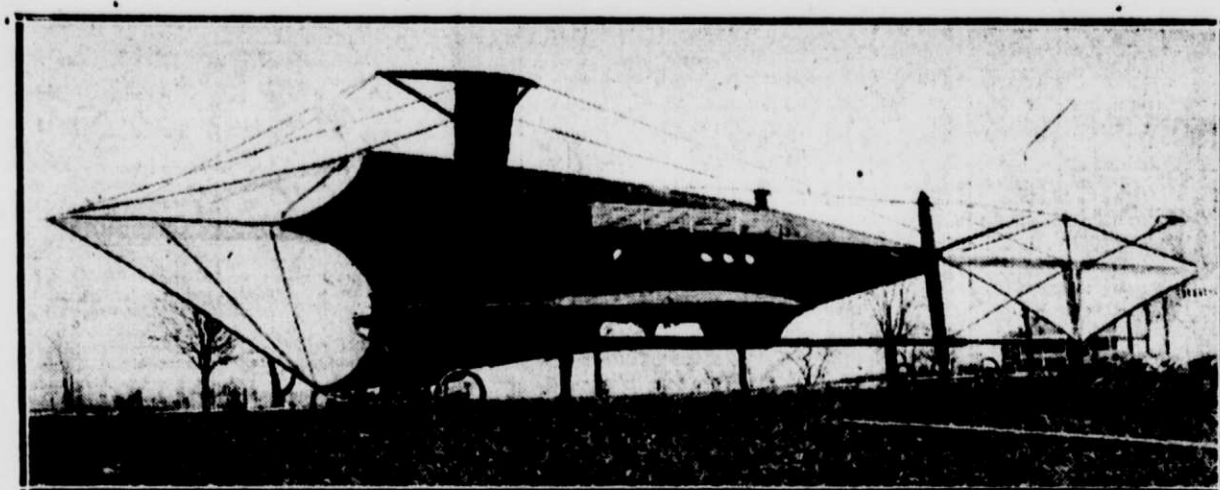
He says his ship is the first to embody automatic lateral and horizontal balance. He thinks that he has solved the self-balancing problem by placing 90 per cent. of the 2,800 pounds of weight under the wing surface, which is so distributed as to act as a parachute in case the motive power should fail. He calculates should the engine power be shut off entirely the aeroplane would descend at a rate of 2.7

feet a second. The machine is equipped with two 80 horse-power engines that work independently.

Mr. Cooley is confident that he can make 1,000 miles without stopping and that he can build a larger machine on the same principle that will travel 5,000 miles. He purposes to try out his machine next month at a parachute success he will fly from Rochester to New York. He figures that the machine when completed will have cost \$12,000 and twenty-six years of time.



THE COOLEY AEROPLANE, SHOWING THE CAR.



COOLEY'S FLIER WITHOUT THE WINGS.

evidence from their books and correspondence for the prosecution of members and officeholders of the municipality. The municipality papers proved to have gaps and ciphers that might prevent the getting of convicting evidence. With the manufacturing companies results of the search were better.

They are joint stock companies and their articles compel them to record all items of expenditure in their books and to get and preserve receipts for moneys spent. Some of their books have shown big sums paid in commissions which must be explained.

Apart from the temporary disturbance of having to prove the Government's case against the municipality the engineering contractors are probably pleased at the turn events have taken. The maintenance of business relations with the city grafters has been a costly and compulsory affair for them. One manager said that the three largest salaries on his list were paid to men who never came to his place of business and whose communications with him were verbal. They supplied him with early information regarding the business that was going, let him know the terms of tenders sent in by his rivals and save to weak-kneed voters in committees.

This showing up of the works and accounts committee of the administration of St. Petersburg is watched with jubilation by the community at large. There is very little danger of its leading to the suppression of the electoral system for local government in the capital altogether. The Department of the Interior has too much to do already and is trying to decentralize in other directions. It is more likely to bring about the passage of a new election law, which would not be counted a dangerous experiment in a situation which is concerned with ordinary sanitation.

THE T PIN.
Which Has a Crossbar in Place of the Anciently Familiar Knob Head.

A novelty in pins is the T pin, which in place of the age long familiar little knob at the top has at the head end of the shaft and set at right angles with it a short crossbar, making it a T pin.

Often it is difficult to thrust an old style pin through a number of folds of paper or through fabrics or other materials; and the head of the pin sinks into the finger tip and hurts that; and when the pin has finally been set into place the material pinned is apt to work up around its head.

All these things are avoided by the use of the T pin, which with its crossbar head gives a surface upon which greater pressure can be exerted, making the pin easier to use; while when it has been set in place the material cannot work up over it; and finally this pin can be more easily pulled out.

T pins are made in various sizes and finished in various colors, for all sorts of domestic uses; and there is also made a T pin that is called the wrinkle; this is a T pin with a little curve in it at the top, the head end of the shaft, a little curve, the crossbar being at the curve's end. A pin with this little curve in it can be thrust through a bunch of papers to lie flat in them, horizontal with them, while the cross head does not stick up above the top paper but lies close and flat upon the surface through where the pin was thrust through.

It might have seemed that the age long familiar pin was just a pin and that so it would always remain, in the future as it had been in the past, always just the same; that nobody would ever think of such a thing as trying to invent a new pin; but here now in the T pin is a novelty in pins.

PLAGUE CAUSED BY MARMOTS

FACTS ABOUT THE DISEASE SWEEPING OVER MANCHURIA.

First Communicated by Animals to Fur Hunters in Manchuria—No Remedy Yet Found for It—Conditions That Help Its Spread—It Kills Quickly.

LONDON, March 1.—An interesting paper on the plague in Manchuria was read a few days ago before the French Academy of Medicine by one of the leading French medical scientists, Prof. Chantemesse, who had prepared it in collaboration with his equally famous colleague Dr. Borel.

Prof. Chantemesse attributed the outbreak of the plague to the hunting of a species of marmot, known locally as the tarbagan, in western Mongolia, to the east of Lake Baikal. This animal, which is found in great numbers and is sought after for its fur, is peculiarly liable to attack by the plague virus.

In their haunts along the Siberian rivers these animals infect each other constantly. In the fall of last year a number of trappers were hunting tarbagans, and toward the end of October six of them, who had killed a large number and had handled their skins, were attacked in succession by an illness that began with violent fits of coughing which were followed by expectoration of blood and then by death. This was the pulmonary plague.

The marmots spread with great rapidity. The Mongolian peasants, terror-stricken, fled from the villages, and many of them, making their way to Harbin, carried the disease into Manchuria. There the Chinese received the infection and suffered in enormous numbers, but they did their best to conceal the existence of the epidemic, and through this precious time of isolation, the plague spread.

When at last the Chinese gave the alarm to the Russian authorities the rigorous measures that were taken—the isolation of the infected, the burning of the dead and of contaminated dwellings, the institution of quarantine stations for those who had been liable to infection—could no longer cope with the epidemic. The Chinese peasant rebels against all attempts at isolation, and local conditions are peculiarly favorable to the spread of the epidemic.

Dr. Matignon, describing the condition of things in Manchuria recently, pointed out that in the winter the dwellings are crowded, every room accommodating a large number of people. Every door and window is kept tightly closed and every opening is blocked with paper.

They are heated by a long, low stove that is used by everybody as a kind of camp bed. Amid such surroundings any complaint that can be propagated by expectation or through the instrumental activity of parasites can hardly fail to spread rapidly.

Characteristic of the epidemic is the extreme virulence of the germ, and very few people who are attacked by it recover. In Manchuria, according to Dr. Paul Haffkine, pulmonary plague is produced by a bacillus that does not differ in species from that which produces bubonic plague.

Many methods of treatment have been tried, the Yersin serum, collargol, the new "606" serum and others; but none has proved effectual. Of the crowd of patients whom Haffkine himself treated in the course of a fortnight not one recovered; and the majority of the sufferers are men of from 20 to 40 years of age, and those who have the slightest tuber-

cular tendency become the easiest victims of the disease.

The work is made more difficult of course by the fact that the disease cannot be detected in its early stages. The period of incubation is six or seven days, and in that time an infected person may travel far, carrying the disease with him quite innocently.

The best authorities do not think it likely that the epidemic will spread to distant countries. The danger would be greater if the epidemic worked its way stage by stage, establishing centres that came gradually nearer. The season of the year too makes this less probable, for unlike cholera epidemics, which flourish in the summer, great epidemics of plague have always developed in the winter.

A diminution of an epidemic by the return of warm weather does not necessarily mean its suppression, however. It is found that in spite of every precaution plague does not entirely disappear from a locality in which it has once been seriously epidemic, as, in the case of bubonic plague, has been seen in India and in Egypt.

The principal method of resistance to the infection that is being employed in Manchuria is a double inoculation with bacilli that have been subjected to intense heat, a method introduced by Dr. Haffkine, who had used it in India. After the first infection several members of the medical corps died, but after the second inoculation, the patients so inoculated of course being kept from all contagion during this time, all the 130 people who were thus treated had remained free from infection from the last week of December, when the inoculation took place, until the tenth of this month, when the circumstances were reported, notwithstanding that they were constantly exposed to contagion in the performance of their duties.

Some curious facts about the tarbagans mentioned by Prof. Chantemesse are told in the animal journal of *Tropen Medizin* by Dr. James Cantlie, one of the foremost English experts on Eastern diseases. He says that the tarbagan plays just as the rat does in India.

The little animal is much sought after by the Siberian fur traders for the sake of the fat which accumulates chiefly in the abdomen. He made up his mind to use it in the mode of a peasant, trimming with satin bands. Crushed with large bladders, (gored skirt with panel front and plaited tunic) he was killed and skinned.

Second Floor, None Sent C. O. D. or on Approval.

Handsome Untrimmed Hats
AND Plumes for Their Adorning.
LOESER'S HAS A WONDERFULLY COMPLETE line of the most desirable fashionable Hats of the kinds that will endure into the summer. There are fancy rough braids, milans, hemp and imitation horsehair Hats from \$7.50 to \$12.00. Better grades of material and special shapes to \$12.

Ostrich Plumes in a Special Sale.

The black and white Ostrich Plumes concerned in this Sale will excite admiration because of their high quality. They have fine heads, long flues and are thick and beautifully curled. Each Plume has been carefully examined and will be found to be of Loeser standard in every respect. These are the prices:

14 inch, Regularly \$2.25, at \$2.25
16 inch, Regularly \$2.50, at \$2.50
18 inch, Regularly \$3.00, at \$3.00
20 inch, Regularly \$3.50, at \$3.50
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FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

\$30,097.98 in Novelty Laces for \$7,652.94.

Distributing 18,679 Yards in 435 Patterns. 15c. to \$11 a Yard Values for 5c. to 98c.

ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY of unquestionably the greatest sale of Novelty Laces ever held in America. The quantity is tremendous. The Laces are of the most beautiful sorts—the richest Laces that have come from abroad in recent months. The prices are so marvelously little that they seem almost impossible. The purchase, in fact, was one that few, if any, other stores in the country would have ventured to make because of its magnitude. We took nearly the whole stock of these Laces from one of the oldest, largest and most substantial lace importers in the country. They were in the original wrappings; fresh, perfect, now seeing American daylight for the first time. They include

Tinsel Cushion Hand-made Laces and Medallions.

Novelty Allovers of Various Widths.

Novelty Hands and Galleons.

Persian Nets.

Fancy Cotton Nets.

The variety is too large for us to venture descriptions in detail, but they are nearly all the Laces which glitter with metal or crystal and glow with rich color. They are all the Laces which will make the most beautiful trimmings for gowns when—as in the case of the Allovers—they do not make the gowns themselves.

Few exhibitions as extensive and various and desirable have ever been made even when full prices were asked. And never before has there been invitation to buy such laces of \$8, \$10, even \$11 value for 98c. a yard, and other Laces at proportionate reductions.

They are black-and-white, Persian, gold, silver and various combinations. Widths range from 1 inch to 45 inches. We have arranged them on special main floor tables, so that choosing will be as easy as possible.

Main Floor, None Sent C. O. D.

\$3 to \$4.50 Essanelle Waists at \$1.50.

EVERY WOMAN KNOWS this good make of lingerie Waists, how charming the styles, how excellent the materials, how careful and certain the workmanship. Now we have several hundred of the prettiest Waists, made of lawn and nainsooks, to sell for \$1.50 instead of \$3 to \$4.50. And they head one of the best Waist Sales in all our experience.

Some of these ESSANELLE Waists have small necklace yokes and high stock collars of lace. Others are beautifully embroidered. Some have lace and embroidery combined and some have the seams at shoulder, neck and arm joined with fine French veining.

5c. to \$1 Waists at 50c.

An almost unnumbered host of good, perfect fitting Shirt

Waists of lawn, of colored chambray, of white chevot, of

lingerie materials, all in recent smart models; Peter Pans, tailor

models and trimmed styles.

\$3 and \$2.25 Hand Embroidered Waists, \$1.25.

Trimmed with real Irish crochet lace and hand embroidery

and made in the popular one-piece Mayzar style. One model

has the collarless neck encircled by a very effective low round

collar of real Irish crochet running down in tabs upon the full

tucked yoke; another has a high collar of tucks and a set-in

long lap of real Irish crochet and ornamented with a dainty

bit of hand embroidery beneath the full tucks that form the

yoke. There are also 175 Waists with yokes of Valenciennes

lace with three medallions of Irish crochet lace and with three-

quarter sleeves, lace trimmed.

At \$1.00, Waists of Value to \$3.50.

Waists of marquisette and lawn in many recent models.

One style is made of fine allover embroidery with Dutch lace.

Second Floor, None Sent C. O. D.

No mail or telephone orders.

or with high neck with insertions of lace. There are some very

handsome Waists in lingerie style of batiste with hand em-

brodery and Irish crochet lace.

\$3 to \$5 Silk Waists at \$1.00.

These are serviceable fine messaline Waists in black and

color, smart Waists in the fashionable stripes and with hand

some lace yokes, black taffetas, open front or open back. There

is one new model of taffeta that shows the new shawl collar,

made of neat stripes upon light grounds; three-quarter sleeves.

At \$1. Lingerie Waists, Values to \$2.50.

Lace and embroidery trimmed, with either three-quarter or

long sleeves; some models of allover embroidery with the

new kimono sleeves; lawn models with collars neck with a

border of French knots in color and with three-quarter sleeves;

a pretty model, open in front and with long sleeves, trimmed

elaborately with lace and embroidery; Peter Pan Waists with

sailor collar, in tan trimmed with red and white trim

with light blue; marquisette Waists with square yoke trimmed

with lace and high collar and kimono sleeve.

No mail or telephone orders.

Second Floor.

15c. Zephyr Gingham at 11c. Mill Ends.

Second Floor.

\$1.25 All Silk 27 Inch Pongee at 59c.

EACH SPRING AND SUMMER develops a demand

for the Pongee weaves in Silks. And from

the present indications the season of 1911 will

see them in greater vogue than ever.

Important, therefore, is this news from the Silk

Store of an excellent all silk colored Cotele Pongee

in a range of the most superb colors, including the

navy, natural and ecru shades.

For spring and summer dresses, coats or motor garments

this Pongee will be found most satisfactory. It is 27 inches

wide and a silk of 35 characterizes the fabric, a yard.

New printed satin Pongee at 59c.

New two tone satin Pongee at 59c and 69c.

New double width printed Pongee at \$1.48.

The above are shown in all the best colors and in an exten-

sive range of the best patterns.

\$1.35 All Silk, Yard Wide Shantung Pongee, 59c.

New All Silk 30 inch wide Shantung Pongee, 59c.

\$1.10 All Silk Colored 35 inch Satin Messaline, 59c.

\$1.10 All Silk 24 inch Black Satin Messaline, 59c.

\$1.10 All Silk 20 inch Black Satin Messaline, 59c.

\$1.10 Guaranteed Black 35 inch Taffeta at 59c.

\$2 Guaranteed 35 inch Black Duchess Satin at \$1.35.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

47 Belated Cases of Japanese

China Are Here and Marked at Half.

NOW after the February Sale is well over—

along comes this China from Japan and we

must speedily disperse it again.

Dainty hand painted decorations, some in violets, some

roses and some pastal gold. There is a choice of patterns in

the various pieces, sometimes half a dozen patterns, some-

times only two. This is the way the prices range:

PLATES, worth 50c., at 25c.

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, worth 50c. and 60c., at 25c.

BOUILLON CUPS AND SAUCERS, worth 75c., at 35c.

CHOCOLATE SETS, 6 Cups and Saucers and 1 Chocolate

FRUIT AND SALAD SETS, 6 Bowls and 6 individual

SAUCERS, worth up to \$5.50, at \$1.00 and \$2.00.

CAKE SETS, 1 Cake Plate and 6 individual Plates, worth

up to \$6.50, at \$1.00 and \$2.00.

SALTED ALMOND OR HONSON SETS, 1 footed Bowl

and 6 footed individual Dishes, worth up to \$5.50, at

\$1.00 and \$2.00.

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS, choice of 6 patterns, worth

up to \$1.50, at 75c.

MAYONNAISE SETS, Bowl, Plate and Ladle, choice of

6 designs, worth up to \$2, at 75c.

WHIPPED CREAM SETS, Bowl, Plate and Ladle, choice of

6 designs, worth up to \$2.50, at 75c.

HAT PIN HOLDERS, choice of 6 decorations and two